SENATE.
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1852. DEATH OF HENRY CLAY-ADJOURNMENT. The Senate was called to order at a quarter past 12

Before the journal was read, Mr. HUNTER rose and said -Mr. President, A rumor has been circulated that HENRY thay is dead. His colleague is absent, rendering the las md offices. I therefore move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1852. After the reading of the journal,

Mr. VENABLE rose and said-In consequence of the re. port, which may be true, that HENRY CLAY, the illustrious Senator from Kentucky, breathed his last, at his lodg ings, a few mements since, I move that the House ad

This metion was carried without a division.

### ALBANY.

Albany, June 29, 1852.

The news of the death of the illustrious Henry Clay was received here at noon to day. It cast a gloom over the entire community. Sorrow and sadness prevail in every countenance. The national colors were displayed at ball staff at the Capitol, City Hall, and military armories, and also from all the steamers and softing vessels in the barbor, in token of regret for the death of that distinguished American patriet. The evening papers are elected in mourning.

A meeting of the Common Council is to be held to-mo

rew evening, to take into consideration the measures proper to be adopted, in consequence of the nation's loss-

### POUGHKEEPSTE.

Роудинестин, June 29, 1852. Our village is in mourning. Judge Barculo has adjourned the Court. The clerk's and sheriff's offices, Pos Office, banks, and every stere in town, are closed, and the bells are tolling a requiem to the memory of Henry Clay, the statesman and patriot.

### ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, June 29, 1852.

The appropriement of Mr. Clay's death has produced a profound emotion of grief in the whole community. Bells are tolling, and flags flying at half mast. The Supreme Court, now in session here, after an eloquent ad-dress by the Hon. Joshua A. Spencer, in eulogy of Henry Clay adjourned.

Burrallo, June 20, 1852,

A general gloom pervades the city since the reception of the intelligence of Henry Clay's death. Flags are flying at half must in the harber and public places and

### NEWPURTPORT, Mass., June 29, 1852

Seventy-five minute guns were fired here this evening, en the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Henry

Baltimore, June 29, 1852.

The bells of this city were telling within five minutes after the announcement of Mr. Clay's death, and the whole city is in commotion.

A subscription was started to-day, for a national monument to Henry Clay.

The Mayer has called a town meeting, to be held to-

morrow, for the purpose of adopting testimonials of respect to the memory of Henry Clay. The City Council is also called to meet for the same purpose.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Рипариляна. June 29, 1852. Places draped with erape are displayed at all points. church bells are tolling, and the old Independence bell, a the State House, is also telling mournfully. Flags on she shipping are at half mast.

The city councils meet to-morrow morning to take action in relation to a testimonial of respect.

### HARRISBURG, June 29, 1852.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence of Mr. Clay's death, the Governor and the officers of departments closed all the public offices until Thursday, as a testimony of respect. Flags are displayed at half mast.

Perrsman, June 29, 1852.
The death of Henry Clay caused a general sensation of serrow here, but no public demonstration has taken place, except the adjournment of the courts. The Chronicle newspaper appeared in mourning this afternoon

## CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

CINCINNATI, June 29, 1852. The announcement of Henry Clay's death was received here and at Louisville, at 11 o'clock this morning. Miof the great statesman has gone. The afternoon papers appeared in mourning, and sadness pervades all classes. At Louisville a meeting was called and a delegation ap-

## MEMPHIS.

Musirius, June 29, 1852 The news of Mr. Clay's death was received here with profound regret. The City Council met, but adjourned knmediately, without transacting any business.

Nashville, June 20, 1852.

On the receipt of the news, all places of business were closed, and the Mayor issued a call for a public meeting. which took place this evening, and was very largely at sended. Gov. Campbell presided. Resolutions in honor of Mr. Clay were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

## GALLATIN.

GALLATIN Tenn June 20 1852 Onthes, cupf of the news of Mr. Clay's death, all the courts at once adjourned, and the Judges and lawyer Joined in culosies on the departed statesman.

## TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT AND GOOD.

BY A. F BANKS. Deep, deep to his mother earth,
Which late he nobly trod.
They'll bear him 'midst the anthem's peal.
While the death plumes mournful ned

The poorest mortal who departs.

To scape from trouble here.
Leaves his trace on friendly hearts—
On some fond cheek a tear. Such is the history of all.

Yet circumveribed their lot; Each mortal has his hallowed grief, Nor henors stranger spot.

The great and good have wider fame— The hearts of nations bised! On many astone inscribes the name, For future men to read.

And future men will read the name Stern fate inscribed to-day. And freedom's sons hand down to fame The glorious name of Clay New York, June 29, 1852.

DRATH OF BISHOF GARSDEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier, of the 25th of June, says.—We announce with deep regret, the decease of the Right Reverened Christopher Edwards Gadsden, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. He died at his residence, in this city, yesterday moralog, at the age of 65 years, after a period of protracted debility and sickness. Bishop Gadden was a mative of this city, and a grandson of General Christopher Gadsden, a distinguished worthy of the revolution. He was a graduate of Yale College, and received his academic honors in the same class with Mr. Calhoun. He was erdained Deacon July 25, 1807, by Bishop Moore, of New York, and Priest in April, 1810, by Bishop Madison, of Virginia. In January, 1808, he was elected Rector of Biggin Church, in the Parish of St. John's, Berkley, and resigned on the 2d Febuary, 1810, to enter on the duties of Assistant Minister of St. Philip's Church, in this city, to which office he was chosen on the 21st of Docember, 1809. On the 17th of July, 1814, he was chosen on the 2d Febuary of St. Philip's at he seroesce. sistant Minister of St. Philip's Church, in this city, to which effice he was chosen on the 21st of Docember, 1809. On the 17th of July, 1814, he was chosen Rector of St. Philip's, as the successor of the Rev. James Dewer Simons, and continued to officiate there to the time of his death. In 1840, he was elected Bishop of this Diocese, as the successor of the Rt Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D., and was consecrated in Trinity Church, Boston, on Sunday, June 21, 1840.

Bishop Gadsden was an eminent prelate of his

hop Gadsden was an eminent prelate of his Bishop Gadsden was an eminent prelate of his Church, equally distinguished for deep learning, elegance of composition, and fervent picty. His amiable and benevolent character, unassuming deportment and Christian liberality secured him at once the respect and affection, not only of his own denomination, but of our whole community. He will long be remembered as an ornament of his Church, and mourned as one of the most valued of our divines and citysons.

our divines and citizens.

The bells of our churches were tolled yesterday in respect to his memory; and his funeral is to take place, this afternoon, at haif-past five o'clock

### THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

Letters of General Scott and Secretary Grabam, Accepting the Baltimore Whig Nominations.

Interesting Letter from President Fillmore. &c., &c., &c.

Acceptances of the Walg Nominees.

[From the Washington Republic, June 29.]

We publish below, the correspondence between the President of the late Whig Convention and its nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The letter of General Scott is looked for witk great interest, and will be read with unalloyed satisfaction. It will be seen that General Scott adepts the resolutions communicated to him, anoximg them, and making them a part of his letter of acceptance; so that they carry his name to every part of the land, associated and identified with the platform of the Whig Convention.

In publishing the letter of Mr. Graham, we regret to accompany it with the announcement that he has tendered the resignation of his plaze as Secretary of the Navy. He has been prompted to this course by a delicate—perhaps over-deficate—sense of propriety; and an apprehension that by remaining in the cabinet, while in the field as a candidate for office, he may cause embarrassment to the administration. While we cannot but respect the sentiment which induces Mr. Graham to pursue this course, we sincerely regret that he has deemed it necessary; and the more, so because we have reason to know that his intercourse with the President and his administration has been uniformly amicable, confidential, and satisfactory. We understand that, at the urgent request of the President, Mr. Graham will remain for some days in the department, with the view of completing some important business that remains unfinished, and of arranging such matters as require immediate attention. He will the retire to North Carolina, and, in the midst of his old friends and constituents, await the result of the election.

GENERAL CHAPMAN TO GENERAL SCOTT.

GENERAL CHAPMAN TO GENERAL SCOTT.
BATTIMOTE June 22, 1852
Sin:—I am instructed by the Whig National Convention, to inform you of your unanimous namination as the whig candidate for the office of President of the United

tates.
I enclose a copy of resolutions passed by the conven I enclose a copy of resolutions passed by the convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy; and with sincere wishes that you may be elected, and for the permanent settlement of the principles of the whig party.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland.

President of the Whig National Convention.

To Major General Wishikan Scort.

[Here follow the resolutions comprising the efficial platform of the Whig National Convention.]

President of the Whig National Convention.

To Major General Wisstruct Scort.

[Here follow the resolutions comprising the official platform of the Whig National Convention.]

REPLY OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Wassinstruct.

Su—I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my "unanimous nomination as the whig candidate for the office of President of the United States," together with "a copy of the resolutions passed by the convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national point,"

This great distinction—conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and particute body, representing millions of my countrymen—sinks deep into my heart. Remembering the very eminent manase which were before the convention in amicable competition with my own. I am made to feel—oppressively—that weight of responsibility belonging to my new position.

Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment after it had been conferred in addressing a letter to one of your members, to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the convention; and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the nomination with the resolutions an nexed.

The political principles and measures laid down in these resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I, therefore, berely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union, i shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to recommend or inapprove of measures in regard to the management of the same, favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equalification in our maturalisation laws, suggested by my military experience, viz:—Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, which shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forcesare underly time execution; and I should h in its constitutional sph respect to the Legislature t to the veto remove

soit to the veto power, always to be most cautiousle exercised, and under the strictest restraints and necessities. Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the convention, and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world, avaiding every set and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or numeessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Cnion. I can offer no other piedge or garanty than the known incidents of a long public life, now undersoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the convention, and to your personal courtesies, I have the honor to remain, ir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant.

To the Hon J G, Chafman President of the Whig National Convention. ties.
Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of

the possible

National Convention.

GENERAL CHAPMAN TO MR. GRAHAM

GENERAL CHAPMAN TO MR. GRAHAM
BALTIMORS, June 22 1852.
Sin—I am instructed by the Whig National Convention
to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the
whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the
United States.
I enclose a copy of the resolutions passed by the convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the
most prominent questions of national policy; and with
sincerc wishes that you may be elected, and for the permanent settlement of the puniciples of the whig party.
I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient
servant.
President of the Whig National Convention.
Hon. Wis. A. Graham, of North Carolina.

REFLY OF MR. GRAHAM.

Wassencore, June 24, 1852.
Six-I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you did me the honor to deliver in

Sn-I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you did me the honor to deliver in person on yesterday, announcing my unanimous nomination as the whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Convention, which recently assembled in Baltimore, accompanied by a copy of the resolutions of the convention upon questions of national principle and policy.

I cordially approve the declarations made by those resolutions. On matters of the most recent practical interest, they do but pourtray the conduct of an administration of the government of which, for near two years, I have been a member. On all others they but reiterate the doctrines and recommendations held by its chief, in important public communications.

the doctrines and recommendations held by its chief, in important public communications.

Should the people of the United States give their sanction to the nominations of your convention, so far as I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to these doctrines may be expected.

I therefore accept the distinction so honorably tendered with a grastefol heart, but with unaffected diffidence, it is a satisfaction, however, to know that the place to which I have been nominated is but secondary, and that for the first effice the convention has proposed a citizen of tried patriotism and virtue, long and familiarly acquainted with public affairs and public men—a safe and segectous counselies, who has well fulfilled every trust lare-tofuc committed to his hands, and who has illustrated our history by minent public services.

totoe committee to his hands and who has inustrated our history by unional public services.

With my thanks for the courtesy with which you have bonored no in the execution of your office, and with the highest personal respect. I am, your obeliest servant.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The Hen. J. G. Charman, President National Whig Con-

Letter from Millard Fillmore, prepared for the Whig National Convention. WASHINGTON, June 10, 1852. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WHIG CON-

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION

SIE:—This communication will be presented to you, and, through you, to the delegated wisdom of the whig party over which you preside, by the Hon. George R. Babcock, who represents in your body the Congressional district in which I reside.

I trust that I shall be pardoned by the convention for adverting briefly to the course which I have pursued, and the causes which have induced it, as a menus of explaining why I have selected this time and mode of making this annunciation.

All must recollect that when I was so suddenly and unexpectedly called to the exalted station which I now occupy, by the death of my lamented and illustrious predecessor, there was a crisis in our public affairs full of difficulty and danger. The country was agitated by political and sectional passions and dissentions, growing out of the slavery and territorial questions then pending, and for which Congress had as yet been able to agree upon no measure of compromise and adjustment.

The Union itself was threatened with dissolution.

compromise and adjustment.

The Union itself was threatened with dissolution, and patriots and state men looked with apprehension to the future. In that feeling I participated most profoundly. The difficulties and dangers which sur-

rounded us were calmly but anxiously surveyed. I was oppressed by a sense of the great responsibilities that rested upon me, und sincerely distrusted my ability to sustain them in a manner satisfactory and useful to the country. But I was bound to make the attempt, and to do it with any hope of success, I felt it necessary to discard every personal consideration, and devote myself to the difficult task before me with entire singleness of heart.

To prepare and strengthen myself for this task I endeavored to lay aside, as far as practicable, every harrely solfish consideration—to basish from my mind every local or sectional prejudice—and to remember only that I was an American citizen, and the magistrate of the American republic, bound to regard every portion and section of it with equal justice and impartiality. That I might do this the more effectually, I resolved within myself not to seek a re-election.

Thus prepared, I entered upon the discharge of my efficial duties, with a determination to do everything in my power to aid in the settlement of those dangerous controversies. Fortunately for our favored country, a majority in both houses of Congress, rising above mere party and personal considerations, nobly and patriotically devoted themselves to the great work of pacification. The constitutional advisers whom I had called to my aid, and to whose fidelity, talents and patriotism the country is chiefly indebted for any kenefit it may have received from my administration, with a unanimity and zeal worthy of every commendation, cordially gave their countenance and influence to the legislative department, in perfecting and adopting those healing measures of compromize, to which, upon their pasage, I felt bound by every consideration of pablic duty to give my official approval. Those taws being enacted, my constitutional duty was equally plain—to "take care that they were faithfully executed." But this I found the most painful of all my efficial duties. Nevertheless I resolved to perform it, regardless of all co

so, I determined to know no North and no Soath, and no friends but those who sustained the constitution and laws, and no enemies but those who opposed them.

The gratifying result of this policy is before you and the country. The angrystrife which for a time threatened to array State against State, and brother against brother, and deluge our happy land with fraternal blood, and desolate it with fire and sword, has fortunately passed away. The surging billows of sectional agitation are calmed, and the public mind is fast settling downinto its accustomed channels, and will soon renew its wented devotion to the constitution and the Union.

Availing myself of this happy change, I had determined, when the present Congress met, to announce to the public, in my annual message, my previous resolution not to suffer my name to come before the National Convention for a nomination. I accordingly prepared a paragraph to that effect, but was finally persuaded to strike it out, lest it might have an unfavorable influence upon the then pending election in Virginia. After that had passed, I concluded to withdraw my name by a published address to the peeple, and prepared one accordingly; but this coming to the knowledge of some of my friends, they represented to me that my withdrawal, at that time, would not only endanger the perpetuity of those measures which I deemed so essential to the peace and welfare of the country, but would sacrifico many friends who had steed by my administration in the dark and perilous crisis through which it had so recently passed. The first was an appeal to my patriotism, and the second to my gratitude. I could resist neither, and therefore yielded to their request, and consented that my name should remain where it was, until time should show, as I presumed it would, that its further use could neither benefit them nor the cause which we all bad so much at heart. It was, however, distinctly understood, that I could resist neither, and therefore yielded to their request, and consented that my name to

I trust that my friends will appreciate the necessity which compels me to act without consulting them. I would cheerfally make any personal sucrifice for their sakes or for the good of my country; but I have nothing to ask for myself. I yielded with sincere reluctance to their entreaties to suffer my name to remain before the public as a possible candidate. I knew that it placed me in a false position. I foresaw that it would subject me to the base imputation of seeking a nomination, and of using the 12 tronage of the government to obtain it, and then to the mornitying traints from the same malignant source of having been defeated. But, conscious of my own integrity, I cheerfully consented to encounter all this, rather than that my iriends should feel that I was indifferent, either to them or to the cause; and I am most happy to avail myself of this occasion to return my sincere thanks, and to express the to return my sincere thanks, and to express the grateful emotions of my heart, to those friends of the country who have so generously and so nobly perilous scenes through which we have just passed. My sincere prayer is, that their country may cherish and reward them according to their merits. I hope and trust that my withdrawal may enable

I hope and trust that my withdrawd may enhance the convention to unite harmoniously upon some more descring candidate; one who, if elected, may be more successful in winning and retaining the confidence of the party to whom he is attached, than I have been. Divided as we were, upon my accession to the Presidency, on questions of vital importance, it was impossible for me to pursue a course which would satisfy all. I have not attempted it. I have succh there we are not provided to the course of the cou would satisfy an a trace of attempted to that sought more auxiously to do what was right than what would please; and I shall feel no disappointment at finding that my conduct has, in the estimation of a majority of the convention, rendered me an unavailable candidate. But it should at all times be a subject of felicitation to any man that he has been enabled to serve his country by sacrificing himself. This is a consequence which neither he nor

his friends have any cause to regret; and I hope mine will view it in that light.

For myself, permit me to add, I have no further aspirations. I feel that I have enjoyed much more of public honors than I deserved, and I shall soon retire from this exalted station with infinitely more satisfaction than I entered upon it, and with a heart grateful for the confidence which my countrymen have retread in me—grateful for the inhighence ased in me-grateful for the indulgence on they have received my humble efforts to m, and anxious only that they may be better served by my successor, and that our glorious Union and free insututions may be perpetual. I have the honor to be, sir, your fellow citizen and MILLARD FILLSORE.

## Important Movements of the Third Party.

### The Anti-Slavery People in Motion-Meeting of a State Convention in Worcester, Mass. [From the Boston Commonwealth, June 28.] TO THE PRIENDS OF PREEDOM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Free Soil State Committee of Massachusetts ave called a Delegate and Mass Convention of the have called a Delegate and Mass Convention of the Free Soit party, to be held at Worcester on the 6th of July next, to consider the state of the times, of politics and of perties, and to take such action in re-lation thereto as the cause of liberty, equality, and human rights may demand. The present crisis of our national politics calls for prompt, united and ef-ficient action on the part of all who are loosile to slavery, and still resolutely bent on firm resistance to the slave power. The reaction in favor of slavery which began on the 7th of March, 1850, and has since been urged on by the efforts of ambitious demagogues throughout the Free States, has reach-ed its culminating point, and borne its proper fruit demagogues throughout the Free States, has reached its culminating point, and borne its proper fruit
in the National Conventions of the democratic and
whig parties. In both those conventions the shave
yower has dictated, almost without apposition, the
adoption of platforms of principles which pledge the
respective parties, without qualification or reservation, to the renunciation of the Wilmot Proviso, to
the perfectual maintenance of the Fugitive Slave law, and to an entire silence now and hereafter up-on the subject of slavery. By both conventions, candidates have been nominated for the Presidency who have accepted their nominations with a full and

The candidate of the democratic party, a New Hampshire politician, who served, with no special distinction, in the late war with Mexico, was nomi-

Hampshire politician, who served, with no special distinction, in the late war with Mexico, was nominated chiefly, it would seem, because throughout his Congressional and political career, he had been, to an extent seldom paralleled among Northern men, the unwavering supporter of the slave power, voted steadily with it against the right of petition, and against every anti-slavery measure of whatever nature or degree.

The candidate of the whig party was nominated solely on account of his avaniability as a popular military chieftain. In the course of his long life he has never shown any public sympathy with the anti-slavery cause. He has, on the contrary, within a short period, openly boasted that it was by his influence, that the sentiment of the North was so far corrupted or overawedon the floor of Congress, as to submit to the passage of the Compremise measures, which reject the Wilmot Proviso, and embrace the Fugitive Slave law. So far as his opinions were publicly made known before his nomination, they were identical with those of Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster. Since his nomination, he as accepted the candidacy of the whigh party, with the explicit declaration that he fully ac-

quiesces in the platform of its National Convention, which includes the following resolution:

The series of acts of the Thirty-first Oongress, commonly known as the Compromise of Adjustment, the act for the receivery of fugitives from labor included, are received and nequiesced in by the whigs of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they reliste; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue to renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, and however made, and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the whig farty and the integrity of the Union.

For this discreaceful resolution, it is worthy of no-

the Union

For this disgraceful resolution, it is worthy of no-tice, the entire whig delegation from Massachusetts voted with every mark of cordial and unreserved ap-

stock with every mark of cordial and unreserved approbation.

Such being the thoroughly pro-slavery position of the whig and democratic parties, the opponents of slavery, in all parts of the Union, are looking with anxiety and hope to the course of the free soil party. In Massachusetts, at the present moment, that party has a greater relative strength than in any other State. It is thoroughly organized, and has held for two years a triumphant position. To Massachusetts, then, the eyes of every man who loves freedom and hates slavery are turned for counsel and for guidance. The number of such men in every free State is yet great and increasing, notwithstanding the shameful defection of certain prominent politicians and presses in some of she States. The absurb panic about the Union, which was got up to serve their own selfish ends by the ambittous demagogues who have controlled Congress and the fodoral government since the death of General Taylor, has died away, and though it has done a part of its expected work in forcing the whig and the democratic parties into a submissive attitude towards the slave power, it has, to the great joy of all trae men, left those who, in the language of John M. Clayton, "raised the ghost of Disamion to get the credit of laying it," in a position of political "finality" from which they can never again emerge.

With the returning confidence of the people in the stability of the Union, the anti-slavery sentiment is reviving, and there is every reason to believe that it will speedily manifest itself throughout the country with greater strength and determination than ever. In Massachusetts, the free soil party, which represents that sentiment, stands erect and firm. It has put the brand of popular condemnation on Daniel Webster, the greatest of the traitors to freedom. It bas resisted the arts and efforts of the corrupt federal government, of which he is the actual head. It has prostruted the once invincible whig party of Massachusetts will real the same clement under its openly emblaz probation.
Such being the thoroughly pro-slavery position

We therefore call upon the free soilers of the Old We therefore call upon the free soilers of the Old Bay State to come up in their fall strength to the convention. Let the free blood flow from all its extremities to the sound and true heart of the commonwealth. It will go back refreshed and invigorated, carrying new life and health to every portion of the body politic. Let overy free soiler make it a point of duty to give that day to the cause. Let them come from their farms, their stores, and their work shops, to cheer and enlighten, by their presence, the councils which will be held at Worcester, and to swell the voice of encouragement which will go forth from thence to the remotest sections of the Union, to strengthen the hopes of freedom, and go forth from thence to the remotest sections of
the Union, to strengthen the hopes of freedom, and
to strike terror into the minions of the slave power.
H. Wilson, Natick,
E. S. Keyes, Dedham,
J. B. Alley, Lynn,
J. W. Graves, Lowell,
D.W. Alvord, Greenfield,
G. M. Brooks, Concord,
W. B. Spooner, Boston,
C. White, Worcester,
N. Hinckley, Barnstable,
E. Hopkins, N. Hampton,
E. Howe, Cambridge,
M. Wood, Fitchburg,
H. L. Sabin, Williamst'n,
W. Claffin, Hopkinton,
Free Soil State Committee.
Eoston, June 26, 1852.

EOSTON, June 26, 1852.

Rhode Island General Assembly Adjourned.
The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of five days. The principal business done was the granting several initroad charters and extensions. The act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, knewn as the Maine law, was amended. The law now enables any justice of a court exercising the jurisdiction of justice of the peace, to issue warrants for a violation of it, and authorizes complainants appointed under the license law at the last election, to make complaints under this law. The town council of any tawn, and the board of aldermen of any city, are authorized to appoint such agent or Rhode Island General Assembly Adjourned any city, are authorized to appoint such agent or agents as are required by the second section of the Maine law, and to designate the officer or officers required by the 17th section of that law, as soon after the passage of this act as convenient, and any such agents or officers already appointed or designated are declared to be as legally qualified as they would have been had the law been in operation at the date of their appointment. The amended act goes into operation on the third Monday of July.

# Cure for the Hydrophobia [Translated from PAssemblee Nationale of Paris] Several newspapers of the departments publish the following letter, on account of cases of hydro-phobia, which are unfortunately frequent at this

moment:—
SHR:—I know an efficacious remedy against the horrible hydrophobia disease, even after the first attacks. The success of it has been warranted to me by sixty years experience. I pray you to publish it in the columns of your paper, in order that all people may be acquainted with it.

As soon as a person is bitten by a mad dog, he must wash the wound and adjacent parts with boiling cow's milk during nine days at least. The cauterization by hot iron, or nitrate of silver does not offer

cow's milk during nine days at least. The cauterization by hot iron, or nitrate of silver does not offer a sufficient guarantee, because they have only action upon the wounded part, and because the saliva deposited around, infiltrating by degrees, is sufficient alone to produce hydrophobia. It is more sure to wash the wound, as I have said before. The bitten person must take also every morning, fasting, and during nine days, a glass of the following draught, lukewarm:—

in corked bottles.

Delicate constitutions sometimes vomit the remedy on the first days, but the stomach accustoms to its use. Its efficacy is not weakened by its rejection. I know for fifty-five years that remedy, which I have found in a collection of remedies of the pious and celebrated Madame Fouquet, or Montpelier. It is unheard of, that this remedy, used for more than two centuries, has failed to produce its effect. For the last ten years, I had to prepare it more than twenty times for persons of both sexes, and so many times for demestic animals, and I have always obtained the greatest success.

tained the greatest success.
Under ten years, the dose of the draught is half a glass; of three quarters of a glass, twenty years of age; of a full wine glass usually for persons more Receive, sir, &c., BEC FATHER, Tutor, late School Master.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

Supreme Court.—Special Term.

Before Hon, Judge Roosevelt.

JUNE 29.—The Nameral ANSIVERAMY.—On motion of
N. B. Blunt, Esq., District Attorney, the Court ordered
that in consequence of the proximity of the national
anniversary to the next motion day, all motions noticed
for Saturday, July 3, and all those postponed to that day,
stand over, to be heard on the next motion day, Saturday

""" order." se nnight.

The People vs. Lucius J. Bishee —In this case the defend-

ant is proceeded against by the District Attorney, to re-cover penalties in four cases of violation of the law of this State against transacting life insurance business without first depositing \$50,000, the security required by the sta-ture. The argument is postponed, to allow some amend-ment in the pleadings.

## U. S. District Attorney's Office.

U. S. District Attorney's Office.

THE LATE MUTINY, AND DEATH OF THE MUTINEER,
AT SEA.

JUNE 29—In the case of the mutiny on board the ship
John Ravenel, and the death of Burnside, the mateaiready fully reported in the Heralio—the authorities
here have experated Capt. Pittman from all blame in
the transaction, and have furnished him with certificates
to that effect, which he can make use of in England, in
case any proceedings should be taken there.

Our Albany Correspondence.

now reduced almost to a certainty that

ALBANY, June 25, 1852. The State Normal School-Prospect of its Discontinuance, &c.

the institution known as the State Normal School must be, sooner or later, abandoned. The opposition, only as a mole fill, which sprang up against it soon after its organization, has reached the dimensions of a mountain; and the meandering rivulet first turned against it, has now become increased in its dimensions by the streams running into it from every portion of the State, until it has increased to a mighty torrent of public opinion. The experiment of a school intended for the manufacture of teachers in common schools was a most laudable and praiseworthy one. The whole people acknowledged the necessity of having a higher order of qualification for teachers in the primary schools, and the Legislature, some eight or ten years since, very liberally contributed a donation in order to ascertain the practicability of thus diffusing and spreading among the people laborers in the noble cause of education, more enlightened, more practical, and of a higher standard, than the teachers of common schools then were. The State furnished the professors and teachers, and the city of Albany the building in which the Normal School was kept. For two or three years it seemed to prosper right well. The reports made by the trustees were so highly acceptable to the Legislature that, some four years since, that easily over persuaded body made an appropriation of a large sum for the purpose of erecting a building near the Capitol, and thereby making the Normal School a permanent appendage to the other institutions of the State. From that moment the public, or a considerable portion of the reflecting people, began to question the utility of the school. It was ascertained that the objects of the State, in very many instances, were thwarted; that graduates, instead of entering the profession of school teachers, resorted to other business. Many of the males entered lawyers' and doctors' offices, and became inducted into the mysteries of the one and the mystifications of the other. Of the females, not one third of the number whose education is furnished by the State, engage as teachers in the country schools, after having graduated at the Normal institution. Thus the object of the Legislature becomes frustrated, and the charities of the State, in a great measure, misapplied. No blame, however, should be attached to those youths who seek this method of obtaining an education. Many of them, doubtless, are sincere in entering the school, a mighty torrent of public opinion. The experiment of a school intended for the manufacture teachers in common schools was a most laudable

more liberally, than New York, to diffuse intelligence among the rising generations, in the incipient stages, in the middle order, and in the higher branches of education. Immense sums are yearly expended, arising from the income of the United States deposite fund and the literature fund, and an annual tax of \$500,000 is collected from real and personal property, all for educational purposes; and besides this, the State sends into cach school district teachers, male and female, ready and willing to engage in the landable work of education. From such unprecedented liberality, not a single child in the State cought to arrive at the age of fourteen, but would be thoroughly educated in all the ordinary branches of common school education. The people themselves are gmility of allowing so many thousands of their own offspring to grow up in ignorance of their own offspring to grow up in ignorance of heathen, and ripened into subjects for public sup-port in trisons and almshouses.

A difficulty has arisen within a month or two be-tween the trustees of the Normal School and the

A difficulty has arisen within a montal of two between the trustees of the Normal School and the principal professors, which caused several of them to resign. The public are not fally advised of the cause, and, on the part of the trustees, will not be until they present their annual report to the Legislature in January next. The gentlemen who resigned, state that an attempt was made by the trustees to reduce their salaries, to which they would not submit. There are probably other reasons, which will in due time be given.

It is more than probable that, in consequence of not having accomplished the laudable objects intended, a strong effort will be made in the next Legislature to disband the Normal School. Several of the most prominent members of the last House were strengly opposed to its further continuance, and we know that the introduction of a law for that purpose was only prevented by the carnest entreaties of certain persons deeply interested in a private view.

New Line of Steamers from New York to Quebec.

We perceive by advertisement in our columns of this date, that a fresh inpetus has been given to our daily increasing connection with the British Provinces, by the establishment of a line of steamers from our port, which are intended to sail bi-monthly, for Halifax and Quebec, calling at Pictou, Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Shodiac and Miramichi, New Brunswick, and from thence to Gaspe and Quebec. This is decidedly the most important line ever established for the developement of the vast resources of the British maratime Provinces, and cannot fail to render essential service to the extension of our commerce with those noble portions of Queen Victoria's North American possessions. The route chosen, to tourists, is one of peculiar interest, and will become, we have not the least doubt, a very favorite "track" for travellers and those seeking the invigorating sea breezes of the northern shores of the continent. The scenery on the coast up to Canada is very fine, while an opportunity offers of visiting the interesting town and harbor of Halifax, with its superb bay and basin then skirting along the Nova Scotia shore, with its bold and wild potats of interest. The Gat of Canso will be steamed through, with Cape Breton on the right, that interesting portion basin then skirting along the Nova Scotia shore, with its bold and wild points of interest. The dat of Canso will be steamed through, with Cape Breton on the right, that interesting portion of the continent, where the French received their first blow from the English and colonial forces, at the ever to be remembered Louisburg. Pietou will then be visited, with its ine settlements skirting the bay. Then along Northumberland Straits, with New Brunswick on the one side, while the fair and fertile island of Prince Edwards, with its verdure to the water's edge, lays smilingly on the waters of the gulf. The visit to Charlottetown, the capital of the island, with the fine harbor of Hillsborough, exceeds in beauty anything along the coast. The island is becoming every day of more importance, and it has been very appropriately named the "Isle of Wight" of America. Its agricultural resources are great, while its exports in grain and produce are very valuable, which will be greatly extended by this line of steamships. The island extends along the gulf for 140 miles, and has a mean breadth of 40 miles; while extensive settlements, gentlemen's seats and fine farms, greet the eye for its entire miles: while extensive settlements, gentlemen's seats and fine farms, greet the eye for its entire length. Miramichi, that great northern outport of miles: while extensive settlements, gentlemen's seats and fine farms, greet the eye for its entire length. Miramichi, that great northern outport of New Brunswick, is well worthy of a visit; while entering the noble St. Lawrence from Gaspe to Quebec, the scenery cannot be exceeded for beauty and loveliness. In a commercial point of view, this line will be of great value, and as an evidence of the interest taken in the intercolonial route, the Legislatures of the various provinces have voted large sums of money, in further ance of its operations. Now that the English Colonial Secretary in London has refused all aid to the great Halifax and Quebec Railroad, the colonists will greet with pleasure this opportunity of communication by steamers, so opportunely carried out by one of their enterprising and talented landowners. We must not forget, however, to give "Uncle Sam" his due merit of praise, for it was Major Norton, our highly efficient consul at Pietou, who first suggested the reute from Pietou to Quebec, and on transfering his interest, the scheme was wisely extended, so as to communicate every fortuight with New York—the centre of the commercial wealth and developement of the Western world. The first steamer put on the route, which will be shortly followed by another, is the Albatross, of whose sailing and steaming qualities we recently spoke of, in reporting an excursion made in her. She is counted by our ship builders a clipper, and having all the modern improvements, will efficiently perform the noble service designed for her. To the projectors, owners, and all interested in her, we predict a prosperous career. perous career.

Princeton Commencement.—Preparations are being made to celebrate the annual Commencement of Nassau Hall, which takes place on Wednerday next, in a brilliant manner. The Junior exercises will take place to-morrow evening.

The boxes presented a dazzling sight, having been filled by highly respectable ladies, who were elegantly dressed: and many of whom were from the neighborhood of Broadway. Several carriages were ranged in front of the theatre, and the rush to gain admission was somewhat surprising. It will thus be perceived that the old Bowery, by the able management of Hamblin has become a fashionable resort, and that Lola, who has always been in

Theatrical and Musical.

almost to suffocation last evening, to see Lola M

THEATRE.-This establishment was crowded

pursuit of popular advancement, even when favored by nobles and kings, has proved, by her appearance at the Bowery theatre, that she has triumphed over the prejudices of a would be aristocracy, in attracting many of them to the people's theatre, to hear their enthusiastic cheers throughout every scene, which breathed forth the freedom of the people, and the right to govern themselves. The drama of "Leia Montes in Bavaria" is put upon the Bowery stage in a manner that reflects credit on the management; the scenery is appropriate, the acting throughout, very good, and the orchestral music excellent. Lola, as the danseuse, the politician, the counters, therevolutionist, and the fugitive, elicited enthusiastic cheers, and Stevens, Goodall, Leffiguwell, Mrs. Jordan, and other favorites, filled their respective characters admirably. We should not be surprised, from this forward, if the side of the street on which the Bowery theatre stands became a fashlonable resort for promenade, like the dollar side of Breadway, as it is called. It would delight the ton ton gentlemen of Broadway and its vicinity, and they seen the handsome and tastefully dressed Bowery girls, with their ramiling features, in perfect admiration of the Bava-rian Countess last evening. We understand that two-new dramas are in preparation, which have been written-expressly for Lola Montes, one of which, called "Lola Montes in New York," will be produced next week. This piece, we are informed, will introduce Kossuth and all

Montes in New York," will be produced next week. This piece, we are informed, will introduce Koseuth and all he leading editors of the city. Hamblin and Loia Montee are determined to revolutionize the theatrical world. They have commenced well, and their efforts will result very profitable for both. Hoping that Hamblin will not meet with the same fate as the Bavarian King, in being deprived of his governmental chair of theatricals, we announce Loia again this evening, in the same piece. Alhough we believe Mr. Hamblin to be a very active and energetic man, and that Loia has found out, at last, the short road to fortune, in meeting with him, yet, as we know Loia has overthrown kings and measgers, we would dvise Hamblin to

"Look to his seat, or she will threw him."

Broadway Threatre.—This establishment has been very well patronised since the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Willams. The former is a representative of Lish character, and has been a very studious and industrious man for many years, trying to satain his present position. He comes not before the public as a burlesquer of an Irish gentleman, putting phrases into his month which belong only to the canalile. Not he appears mostly in what is termed low comedy, and he gives the genuine brogue of the lower grades of society better than many who assume much more, in pretending to know the peculiar phraseology and habits of the peasantry. In a word, Mr. Williams has been a good son, who clung to his parents when they required his assistance, and he is every day increasing in popular feeting. His wife is an excellent actress and in Yankee characters she has no rival. She is every night received with enthusiasm. The bill for to night is very attractive; it consists of "Ireland and America" "It's the Custom of the Country," and "All that Glitters is not Gold."

Name's Garden.—The French Comic Opera Company

ters is not Gold."

Nun.o's Garren.—The French Comic Opera Company will appear this evening in "Le Caid." received on Monday night with well merited approbatics. Mad. Fleury Jolly, who represents the character of Virginia, a Parisian milliner and dress maker, sang very sweetly, and elicited enthusiastic cheers. The other characters, by Mad. Deguet, M. Donrinay. M. Monchand, M. Graat, and other artists of celebrity, were ably filled. Between the excellent operatic performances and unequalled dancing of the French and Spanish dansenses, Niblo's may be considered a place of the most amusing and refining entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE -Manager Purdy continues to be NATIONAL THEATHE—Manager Purdy continues to be well patronised by the public. The new drama entitled "Rebels and Tories" is nightly witnessed, by large audiences, with great admiration—it is to be repeated to-night, together with the new Irish drams styled "Ireland and America." in which Mr. Redmond Ryan will personnate the leading character, and sing a favorite Irish song. Those who have not seen the new dramas, should by all means avail themselves of the present opportunity, as they must shortly be withdrawn to give place to other novelties.

as they must shortly be withdrawn to give place to other novelties.

Castly Garden.—The celebrated Sisters Rousset are to appear again to-night in the new grand ballet of "Castle Garden of the Bandits," and the comic ballet of "The Millers." The popular tight rope dancer. Here Cline, is also to appear in some of his most favorite and characteristic dances. "La Cracovienne" will be danced by Mile. Theresine, and the heautiful pas de deax of "La Manola! will be performed by Miles. Caroline and Adelaide, forming altogether a highly attractive and amusing entertainment. French and Heiser are making preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the Fourth of July.

Astor Place Ofera House.—The entertainments of this evening consist of "The March of Josko and his Army." new feats on the rolling ball scenes of the circle, evolutions on the tight rope—surprising performances of trained does—Le Comp de Fisiole's and other exercises by the goats, with many other amusing scenes by Donetti's wonderfol troupe of trained animals.

Paul Julien's Grand Concert will take place on Fri-

PAUL JULIES'S GRAND CONCERT will take place on Friday evening. in Niblo's Grand Saloen. The programme will be an attractive feature—and from what we can learn, the attendance will be respectable, as many of the best judges of the science of music pronounce him extremely talented.

talented.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The dramatic performances given in the lecture room of this establishment continue to give general satisfaction, and the curiosities in the Museum are the theme of universal admiration. The pieces provided for this afternoon and evening consist of the "Old Guard," "His Last Legs," and the domestic drama of the "Village Phantom," all of which are well

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—Christy's popular band of negro performers continue to delight large audiences. Their programme for this evening embraces many attrac-tive features.

tive features.

Wood's Minstrells.—The amusements nightly given by this talented company are as attractive as ever. They have provided an exceedingly attractive bill for this evening.

Benefit of Mr. Warren and Mr. Nagle.—This affair comes off this evening, when Mrs Warren, late Miss Georgina Barrott, will appear in the character of Martha Gibbs. in "All that Glitters is not Gold," and Mr. and Mrs. Williams in an Irish drama and Yankee comedy. Mr. Warren is the Treasurer, and Mr. Nagle the Assistant Treasurer of the Broadway Theater, and deserve a bumper.

LAUNCH OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.—The steamship Black Warrior, built by Wm. Collyer, Esq., for the New York and Alabama Steamship Company, will be launched from the foot of Nineteenth street, on Thursday morning, July 1, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN STEAMERS.—The steamships Ficrida, from Savannah, and Union, from Charleston, arrived yesterday. We are indebted to their officers for files of Savannah and Charleston papers.

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN D. HANTY.—It is our painful duty to record the loss of another of those brave spirits of whom, as a maritime people, we are justly proud—Captain John D. Hasty, of pucket bark Jasper, who fell from the deck of his vessel during her homeward passage from Charleston, on Saturday evening. June 19. Although superhuman exertions were used to rescue him from a watery grave, yut it was all in vain. In the sight of a crew who loved him as a father, and friends whose agonizing hearts were breaking, the mighty waters closed over one of the noblest spirits, and the bravest sailor, that ever trod a vessel's deck. "Till the sea gives up her dead, rest in peace."

pence."

Rewarn or Humanury.—Messes, Wm. J. Murphy, John Curtis, Wm. Champlin, and John Libby, all of the pilot boat Yankee, have been presented by the Humane Society of Massachusetts with medals, for their gallant conduct in of Massachusetts with medals, for their gallant conduct in rescuing the captein and mate of the schooner Reaper, of Boston, wrecked of Montauk Point on the 25th of March last. On one side of them are the words "Humane Society of Massachusetts, instituted 1755," and in the centre the representation of a shipwrock, with a lifeboat poing to her assistance, and a fisherman's house of the left with the word "succour" insertised on the gable end. On the reverse, in reti-L is the motto—"Honor, the reward of merit, cournge and perseverance," and the following inscription:—"To—for his meritorious efforts in rescuing the captain and mate of the schooner Reaper, of Boston, wrecked off Montauk Point, March 25th, 1852."

Vessu, Strauck by Lightysing.—Capt. Thos. 6 Hijer.

Roston, wrecked off Montauk Point, March 25th, 1852."

Vesser Statuck by Lightenia,—Capt. Thos G Hiler, of ship Shirley, of Hoston, which arrived at Liverpool. 15th inst. from New Orleans, writes that in latitude 35' 56" May 27, during a heavy thunder storm, the ship was streek by lightning. The fluid descended the mainmast, ripping up the mast coats, &c., and one plank in the deck, descending to the between decks, setting the cotton on fire. Capt. Hiler, with part of the crew, took off the main hatches, and broke four cotton until that on fire was reached, being five baies. The rest of the crew poured water around the mast. After three hours' labor the fire was extinguished.

Extractition Case.

IN THE KATPES OF THOMAS KAINE.

JUNE 29 — Application for Habsas Corpus. — Phils morning, an order for habsas corpus was served on the United States Marshal, by Messes Busteed and Emmet, to produce Thomas Kaine, committed to his charge by Mr Commissioner Bridgham, as a fugitive from justice in Ireland. The Marshal felt that it would be running an unnecessary risk, during the present excitement, to take the prisoner from the Tomis, and immediately consulted with Judge Betts, who approved of his precaution. His Honor (the Judge) said that the return of the Marshal stating that the prisoner was in his keeping, would be sufficient, and that he would hear the argument on the application without the presence of Kaine. To this the counsel for the prisoner assented, and the Jadge directed the argument to be set down for to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

U. S. District Court.

U. S. District Court.

Before Judge Judson.

JUNE 29.—Benjamin Burgers ve, The Steamer C. Vanderbitt.—This was a collision case, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the sloop Thames, when going through Long Island Sound from New York to Plymouth. The Court decides that the vessel was sailing in the wind, and bound to keep her course, and in doing so was right. The steamer C. Vanderbilt was on her course about S. W., and the sloop about two points over starboard bow, at sufficient distance to have gone clear. The steamer was in fault in not showing proper time; in not having, a look out on foward deck; and in changing her course the wrong way. Decree for libeliant, with an order of reference.

Water R. Jones vs. The cargo of the Ship Richmond.—
Libel dismissed, without costs.